

# Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1834.

No. 742.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS  
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

**A Camp-Meeting will be**  
held at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, about six miles south east from Ruffin's bridge, to commence October 4th.

**Also, at the Sandy Creek**  
Camp Ground, near Troy's Store, Randolph county, to commence October 17th. Brethren in the ministry are earnestly invited to attend. August 26. 36-

## NOTICE.

POST on the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh, on Sunday last, a large Cal. Skin POCKET BOOK, containing about eighty dollars in Cash, (among which were two or three bills of the new bank), and sundry papers. Any information concerning said Pocket Book will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be given to the person who will deliver the same with its contents to me in Raleigh, or to James Phillips in Hillsborough. NELSON PHILLIPS. Sept. 23. 40-

## EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, at the house of Jesse Witherspoon, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, lying part in Person county and part in Orange county, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipscomb, Henry Berry, and others. Bond and security required. JAMES WEBB, C. & M. September 22. 40-6w

## Lands in Wake County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, at the house of Jesse Witherspoon, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a tract of land, containing about 1400 acres, on both sides of Gate's creek, in Wake county, adjoining the lands of John Ford and others. Bond and security required. JAMES WEBB, C. & M. September 22. 40-4w

## Lands in Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 30th of October next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of land, lying in Orange county: One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. Pate and others. 30 acres adjoining James Rainey and others. Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary Ferguson now lives. One undivided half of a tract of about 600 acres on Ellerbe's creek, called the Jesse Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others. Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 270 acres, on Second creek, in Orange county. Bond and security required. JAMES WEBB, C. & M. September 22. 40-6w

## Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Anderson Wilson for forty dollars, dated in 1828 or 1829, payable one day after date, to Elizabeth Gramham. All persons are forewarned from trading for the said note, as I have received payment in full from said Wilson. ELIZABETH GRAHAM. Set. 9. 39-3wp

## FLAX SEED.

35 CENTS will be given for clean FLAX SEED, delivered at Harris's Mill on Flat River, fifteen miles east of Hillsborough, or 50 cents delivered at Messrs. Moore's store in Hillsborough. ROBT. HARRIS. September 9th. 38-3w

## STRAY.

SPAKEN up by Joseph Murray, living four miles west of Woody's ferry and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a dark Saddle MARE, four years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, a small white spot in her forehead, and her mane lays on the left side. JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger. August 29. 38-3w

## Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws"

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself or his neighbors, will be furnished on application. March 4. -21

## JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Barney Lashley or Jas. or Valentine Moore
Thos. Armstrong, esq.	Mrs. Polly Ann Lynch
Sary Aogier	M
Rev. William Ains 2	Rebecca McFarling
Daniel Albright	David Malone
Mrs. Jane Adams	James Moore
B	John R. Minnie
Thos. Burton	Wallace Mygatt
Edward W. Bacon	Wm. S. Moore
James Bryan	C
C	John Newlen and Wm. Lindley
Clerk of Orange Superior Court	John Neely
James Clancy	F
Robert Clinton	Matthew Patton
James Collins, esq.	Hon. Robert Potter
John Croft, esq.	Wm. Penley
Rev. Charles L. Cooley	Wm. N. Pratt
Richard H. Clabourne	R
John Cooley	David Roach
Daniel Cloud	Capt. James Ray
Rev. Lewis Craven	James Ray
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley	Mrs. Judy Ray
D	Mrs. Ray
Bennet Denson	Mrs. Martha Ray
Edward Davis	S
Rev. G. W. Dye	William Smith
David Dickey	Wiley Scarlett
F	Moses or Wm. Scarlett
George Freeland	Miss M. and E. Sears
Samuel Fielder	Sheriff of Orange
G	T
George N. Gordon	Zachariah Trice
H	Hannah Thompson
Dr. Thos. Hicks	Abel Thompson
John Hobbs	P. J. Thursty, esq.
Capt. Wm. S. Haynes	Joshua Turner, esq.
William Hutchins	U
Miss Mary E. Hill	Emaline Upstead
Temperance Hart	J
J	Gilley Wase or David Chisenhall
John Jones, esq.	Mrs. Jane Wilson
William R. Jones	Carlton Walker
James Jackson, jr.	Calvin Walker
K	James Ward
Mrs. Rebecca Kerr	Samuel A. Weldon
Samuel Kirkland	Briester Warwick
L	Y
William T. Link	David Yarbrough, esq.
George Laws	Mrs. Ann Young
Anderson Long, esq.	WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.
Lemuel Lynch 2	October 1. 41-

## State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1834.

John Horner

J. P. Sneed and J. J. Carrington,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants shall appear and plead, or file their answer on or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on the second Monday of March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. WEBB, C. & M. E. Price adv. \$2 00. 41-6w

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters,

Ashborough, August 27, 1834.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belong to the three Orange Regiments, will parade at their usual places of regimental muster, armed and equipped as the law directs. Each soldier is to furnish himself with six rounds of powder, and be ready to go on parade at eleven o'clock. The regiments will be reviewed as follows:

The 47th, Hillsborough, 24th of October.

48th, 25th ditto.

49th, 27th ditto.

By order,

GEORGE HOOVER,

Brig. Gen. 6th Brigade N. C. Militia.

E. R. HORTON, Aid de Camp. Sept. 12. 39-

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 23d day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on the 24th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JEFF. HORNER, Col. September 16. 39-

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 25th you will attend, at 11 o'clock, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Col. September 16. 39-

## NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid two notes of hand, drawn by James B. Johnston in favor of the subscriber, each for \$85.88, both of which were on the same paper, and due on or about the years 1831 and 1832. If any credits are endorsed they are not now recollected. All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and the said James B. Johnston from paying the amount due thereon to any person but myself, as I have never made any transfer of the same. WILLIAMSON BURTON. Sept. 9. 39-3w

## DR. NORWOOD,

HAVING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practicing for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged, at his shop in the yellow house two doors west of Mr. William Anderson's store.

A good assortment of

**MEDICINES**

will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. 41-40



## The Saddling Business

IS carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**READY-MADE WORK,**

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER. May 5. 39-1f



## CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

**SPRING GOODS,**

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

April 29. C. & K. 29-



## LEWELLYN,

Clock and Watch Maker

and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

**Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces.**

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

**WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,**

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order. March 18th. 14-

## State of North Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1834.

William Strayhorn, Aaron Strayhorn, Thomas Tate and wife

Polly, William Smith,

vs.

David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and wife, Mary,

and Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, admrs of William Strayhorn, decd and said Samuel and wife Sally.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now here, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn and Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and his wife Mary, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there answer the said petition or demur thereto, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. Price adv. \$3 50. 39-6w

## PRINTING OFFICE

For Sale.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill. July 9. 39-



## RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

From the Southern Planter.

## CURING BEEF.

SIR:—As the season has arrived that Beef (fresh) comes into use necessarily as well as agreeably, I beg leave to suggest to your numerous readers, something in relation to the management of it that may not be known to all. It is the result of experience for years, and being calculated to add to domestic economy and comfort, I communicate the information with confidence and pleasure. That the saving of beef is attended with much difficulty in the South, is known to all house-keepers who endeavor to live well, as also that nicely cured Northern beef is a luxury. Bacon and greens is a much valued southern dish, rendered so, I am afraid, by the ease with which our good old matrons prepare it. No physician will attempt to say, as a medical man, that a constant use, such as we frequently find, during those months of the year predisposing to fever, is salutary. Yet with thousands in the south, custom has consecrated the use of it as often in the day as an old lady of my acquaintance drinks her coffee, viz. three times a day, and uniformly previous to saying her prayers, to keep her from being "heavy headed." To any taste uncorrupted by wicked habits, the "corned beef and cabbage" of the north will be found a most agreeable change.

Beef when elegantly handled and corned, in about two months acquires a peculiar flavor and taste which may be readily recognized in the half barrel Boston beef put up for family use, and which frequently comes to our market. This flavor and taste, by those who are at all fond of this meat, adds much to its value. When used cold, as a rasher, it certainly is highly grateful to the palate. And I can say from repeated trials, that well corned beef for the first month, especially sliced when cold, and slightly fried in sweet lard, will be found no mean substitute for fried ham. As a change, I view it highly agreeable.

To be able to save the whole of a beef during the summer, is really desirable, and to give it all the qualities of the fine northern half barrel beef before alluded to, I have found equally so; and which can be done as follows:

Kill your animal in the evening, if possible, after a rainy day. Have tubs filled with the coolest and clearest water you can procure. Cut up as fast as possible and throw the pieces into the water, stirring them through and through the water to detach the blood as much as possible, which will require about ten minutes. Take out and pile on a table, inclined, so as to throw off the water that oozes from the meat. As soon as the tubs can be re-filled with clear water, throw the meat back, continuing the stirring process for ten or fifteen minutes more, by which time the meat will assume a white appearance. For the purpose of expedience, have two of the largest dutch ovens you can procure, (small ones or pots will do,) and fill them half full of the best *Turk's Island* or *Exuma Salt* (no ground alum adulterated with Liverpool,) beat as fine as possible in a mortar. When the salt is as hot (heated over good live coals) as the hand can bear, rub the meat well, putting on it as you pack it down, in half barrel tubs, a sprinkling of Saltpetre. If you can afford it, sprinkle it with brown sugar or molasses at the same time. By judiciously mixing in your tub the bony and flesh pieces, you may have it so compactly packed that the air will be excluded, which is a most material point at this time. After filling your tubs, cover with any coarse cloth best calculated to exclude the atmosphere, and place them in the coolest depository you can find on the ground. On the following day have a scaffold erected as high as possible. Mine I erected at the end of my smoke house, about twenty feet high, and for one dollar expense, and has already served me five years. Lay small cross pieces as you would prepare a scaffold for jerkins—and rightly called, for heaven knows it jerks the human stomach in the process of digestion. About dark the next evening, take your beef from the tubs, as it lays, and disturbing it as little as possible to throw off the salt, place it on the scaffold. By day break take it down and replace it in the tubs, sprink-

ling a little additional salt, recollecting most especially not to let any fears get hold of you that the meat will be made "too salt." Repeat the scaffolding the second and third nights. On the night of the last scaffolding, take the brine from your tubs, and boil it until perfectly clear. Wash your tubs perfectly clean, and pack well down. Put on your brine cold, and add as much made strong enough to bear an egg, until your meat is covered; and tie on your covering the best calculated you can to exclude the atmosphere.

In using, prudence will say to you to use the bony pieces first, and at the end of the month to reboil and skim your pickle, and replace it so always to keep the meat covered with it. You will find after well rubbing the meat, it will swell and become perfectly red.

Thereafter a month or two, if you can make good heads of *Early York* or other cabbage, boil one or two heads, with a fat piece of your beef, leaving old Ned for a change; and my teeth for it, you'll find you have a most excellent substitute, nay more, a dish far superior.

While, sir, I have no idea of "living to eat," I find it absolutely necessary to "eat to live," and consequently view it as proper to make the business as agreeable as possible, governed always by prudence and temperance. PLANTER.

Do not have any fears about putting on too much sugar or molasses.

People in general turn a horse's head to a bright light to examine his eyes. You can know very little by this method, what sort of an eye a horse has, unless it be a very defective one. You must examine the eye first when the horse stands with his head to the manger. Look carefully at the pupil of the eye in a horse: it is of an oblong form; carry the size of a pupil in your mind, and then turn the horse about, bring him to a light; if the pupil of the eye contracts, appears much smaller than it was in the dark light, then you may be sure the horse has a strong good eye; but provided the pupil remains nearly the same size as it appeared in the darker light, then the horse has a weak eye, therefore have nothing to do with him. There are contracting and dilating muscles in the eye which will plainly show you in what state the eye is, whether it be a strong or a weak one.

## Continental.

The number of regulars furnished to the Revolutionary Army were—

By New England, 117,441

By the Middle States, 56,571

By the Southern States, 56,997

It appears by the above, that New England, consisting of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, furnished more troops for the defence of her country than the other nine states by 3872.

The number of troops furnished by South Carolina was 6447; by Massachusetts, 67,907; Georgia, 2697; Connecticut, 31,939; New England lost more men in defending South Carolina against her tory citizens, than South Carolina raised during the whole war. *Vt. Rep.*

## An Alarming Sight.

Last Friday week, a farmer from the neighborhood of Galston took his wife to see the wonders of the microscope now exhibiting in our town. The variety of curiosities seemed to please the good woman very well, till the animalculæ professed to be contained in a drop came to be shown not so very pleasant a sight as the others; she sat patiently, however, till the "water tigers," magnified to the size of twelve feet, appeared on the sheet, fighting with unusual ferocity. Janet now rose with great trepidation, and cried to her husband, "For gude sake come aw'a John." "Sit still, woman," said John, "and see the show." "See the show! gude keep us a' man, what will come o' us if thae awful like brutes would break out o' the water." *London paper.*

## Coal Mine in Connecticut.

We learn that a coal mine has recently been discovered in the mountain near the village of Sandy Hook, in Newton, which is believed to be inexhaustible. It is similar to the Lehigh coal, and good judges pronounce it fully equal to that article.

## The gratification of desire is sometimes

the worst thing that can befall us.



## WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The editors of the National Intelligencer, on announcing the death of the Hon. William H. Crawford, speak of him as follows:

In recurring to the points of character of this distinguished citizen, we speak of him as we knew him, in the prime of life and in all the vigor of his faculties; in the days when disease had not reached him, nor had the hand of time bowed his erect and manly figure.

His first appearance in the theatre of the general government was as the successor of Mr. Baldwin in the Senate of the United States, on the 9th of December, 1807. Coming there young and comparatively unknown, and taking his seat in a body even then illustrious for talent and high character, he soon made himself known and respected by the force of natural ability, energy, and loftiness of mind. His speeches were remarkable for their strength, and his votes for their honesty and independence, and what procured for him probably more respect and general regard than any other quality, was his unconcealed disdain of every thing like pretence, subterfuge, or the ordinary arts and tricks of mere party men. Bold and fearless in his course, he was always to be found in the front of battle. He shunned no responsibility; he compromised no principle. If, indeed, he had a fault as a politician, it was rather in contemning too haughtily the customs and seemings which form a part of the usages of those who mingle much in public affairs, preferring downright truth, in all its simplicity, and all its nakedness too, to the circumlocution and periphrase of older and more practised statesmen.

His influence in the Senate soon became proportionate to the respect with which he impressed that body for his abilities, but, more than all, for his perfect integrity and unflinching firmness. He became the acting president of that body at an earlier period after entering it than any other individual ever did with in our knowledge; and in that station, which he filled with great dignity and propriety, discovered an aptitude for public business which strengthened the hold he already had upon the general regard and confidence.

The post of minister of the United States to the government of France becoming vacant, in the year 1812, by the decease of Mr. Barlow, and that being then a station of very high trust and confidence, Mr. Madison, with a discernment which did him honor, selected Mr. Crawford to fill it, and all Congress approved the selection. Mr. C. remained in France during the trying period of our war with Great Britain; and on his return received the appointment of secretary of war, which station brought him again to the view of his fellow citizens. In a year or two afterwards he became secretary of the treasury, and discharged the duties of that office as he had those of the preceding, with a fidelity and a manliness that augmented his already great popularity.

Whilst occupying that station, public opinion pointed him out as one of the prominent candidates for the office of President of the United States, on the retirement of Mr. Monroe. In the midst of the canvass for that office, with the fairest prospect of success to his friends, he was struck down by disease, which paralyzed his system, and left him so enfeebled as to create a doubt whether he would be in a condition, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office. Whatever ground there might have been for this doubt, it had weight enough to determine the election against him, when it became necessary (there being no choice by the people) for the House to choose between the three candidates who received the highest number of votes for the presidency; for it was the ground upon which several members of that body, who had preferred Mr. Crawford, voted first for him who was their second choice, and whose upright and prosperous administration of the public affairs subsequently justified the confidence thus reposed in him.

After this event, Mr. Crawford, though invited to remain at the head of the treasury, retired from the general government to private life, from which he was appointed to a seat on the bench of his own state; in the discharge of the duties of which judicial office he was, it appears, occupied at the time of his decease.

With a hasty pen we have thus briefly traced the history of Mr. Crawford's public course as far as known to us. In his domestic relations, and in all the private relations of life, he enjoyed no less the love of his family and friends, than in his public life he possessed their unbounded respect and confidence. From the world, in which he acted so conspicuous a part, he has for years been cut off, but not from the attachments of those who knew him best, and whose hearts have never left him, though so far withdrawn from the sphere of their vision. The news of his decease, though, after so severe a prostration of his physical powers, fairly within the course of nature, cannot be received with indifference by any one who ever had, like us, the opportunity of a familiar knowledge of his many public and private virtues.

Be moderate in your pleasures, that your relish for them may continue.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

We are indebted to the politeness of Col. R. M. Johnson, for the interesting letter, giving a detail of the expedition of the Dragoons—as it is an authentic account, it will put to rest the various rumors as to the expedition. It is from one of the officers, (Capt. D.) and may be relied on.

## THE DRAGOONS.

THE CAMANCHES—KIWAYS—AND WACOS. Fort Gibson, August 19, 1834.

My Dear Sir—

It is with great pleasure that I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you a few of the particulars of the dangerous, honorable, and successful campaign from which we have just returned; but am sorry to have to relate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. H. Leavenworth, who died like a man in the service of his country, on the 20th ultimo, at his own encampment, about eighty miles in our rear, on the very day we reached the Pawnee Pick village, three days after we had left that of the Camanches. He had with him provisions for Col. Dodge's command, one or two companies of infantry, and one field piece.

On our arrival at a new post which had been established by order of Gen. Leavenworth, near the confluence of the False Washita with the Red River, at which we expected to have found a sufficient supply of provision to enable the whole regiment to march in pursuit of the Pawnees and Camanches, we learned that the Pawnee Picks had lately visited that neighborhood, and murdered a Judge Martin, of Arkansas, and his servant, whose bodies had been found, and carried off his son, a lad of seven years of age. Here Gen. Leavenworth issued an order to Col. Dodge to select 250 of his most efficient men and horses, and take with him ten days' rations to last twenty days, about which time he promised to meet us with a further supply; and most faithfully would he have performed his promise had he not been called upon to pay the great debt of nature. His complaint was a raging fever, and it is said that he was so sensible of his approaching dissolution, that he made arrangements about his funeral, and settled the affairs of his estate before his death—his body is, I understand, still near the Cross Timbers, from which it cannot be removed until a change of weather.

We had with us two young squaws, one of which was a Kiway and the other was a Pawnee Pick, whom Gen. Leavenworth had purchased from the Osages, by whom they had been taken prisoners, the former about one year ago, and the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to their respective tribes. Not long after our departure from our camp Washita, we were so fortunate as to encounter a considerable party of Camanches, who after much manœuvring, were induced to come up to us, and as neither of our captive girls could speak their language we were at some loss; but one of them understood Spanish, and through him and one of our Delawares who understood the same language, Col. Dodge was able to soothe the whole party, and procure among them a pilot to their village, which we found rich in horses, with which the plains were literally covered, but in a most defenceless condition, as the warriors were mostly absent upon a buffalo hunt. This village contained 340 lodges made by stretching buffalo skins upon light poles in bell fashion, which are moved by tying them to the saddles of their horses, whenever it suits the convenience of the tribe. The Camanches do not cultivate the earth, but procure their corn, beans, pumpkins and melons from their neighbors the Pawnee Picks, so called on account of their picking themselves with powder or some blue substance on their arms and breasts; but who call themselves *Tawash*—for which they pay their jerked buffalo meat.

The Camanche children are less in the way of their Amazonian mothers, who arm themselves with bows and arrows, and ride and dress after the same fashion of the warriors. In infancy they are tied to a board and handled with great roughness—at three years old they manage a horse themselves, and at four and five engage in driving about five thousand horses. They were when we reached their village, located east of a cluster of towering Rocky Mountains, of prodigious height and grandeur, which are supposed by some of our most intelligent officers to be spurs of the great Rocky Mountains. Col. Dodge laid two days at this village with the expectation of meeting their principal chiefs, for whom a messenger had been despatched; but as we were now scarce of provisions and greatly encumbered with sick, a pilot was procured and we commenced our march for the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the evening of the first day that we left the Camanche village, we made a fortification where we left our sick with a detachment to defend them, and with our reduced force marched upwards of two days to the Pawnee Pick or Tawash villages over and through the passes of those mountains; upon our march we reached a lofty cleft which overlooked a valley of considerable extent, where our Kiway girl raised herself in her saddle and addressed the Osages in the most animated manner. She told them that she was in her own country—that she had often rode, hunted and played in the valley beneath us, and pointing to the north west ob-

served that her village lay in that direction and, that one day's travel would enable us to sleep at it; but when our guide, a Pawnee Mohawk and a dull fellow, bore off to the south west, her countenance fell.

This fellow took us a serpentine route and greatly out of our way, but I have no doubt of his honesty; but went the passes of the mountains through which he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considerable display and evident distrust, and when we arrived, the old chief implored Col. Dodge not to fire on the village.

Here a negro fellow who had run away from this neighborhood and taken up by the Camanches, confirmed the information which we had previously received from that tribe of there being a white boy who could speak English at the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the second day after our arrival, Col. Dodge, with all the officers under his command, with the exception of myself, who as officer of the day remained in command of our encampment, and Lt. Northrop, who was officer of the guard, repaired to the council house in the village for the purpose of holding a council with this tribe.

The accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of one of the Cherokee Indians, who accompanied us on this campaign, created great confusion at this council and was near having a serious termination. The warriors fled precipitately from the council house to their lodges for their arms, and the women and children to the Rocky Mountains under which their village is built for safety; but the brave Col. Dodge, with his usual firmness and good management, soon restored peace and order. After assuring them of his disposition to be at peace with them, he told them what he had heard about the white boy, and informed them that he would say nothing more in council until that boy was produced. Confusion marked the countenances of the chiefs, but as there was no other alternative, the boy was sent for and given up to Colonel Dodge in exchange for the Pawnee Pick girl. This little naked urchin, who we have still with us, and who proved to be the son of Judge Martin, who was killed near Fort Washita, was delighted and astonished at hearing his own language spoken, and asked emphatically if these were all white people around him; and when asked by Col. Dodge his name, he answered without hesitation "Matthew Wright Martin;" he told the Colonel that his father was still alive—that he saw the Indians shoot him in the back with their arrows, but that he ran off and left them, and that they had drawn their gigs (spears) upon him, but that his life had been saved by the warriors with whom he then lived.

On the next day after this council the chiefs of the Camanches, Kiways and Wacos arrived at our encampment, with whom a council was appointed to be held on the day following. The council was held in our encampment, and was attended by near three thousand warriors. So great was the concourse around me, that I could scarcely see beyond the limits of my own company, who stood by their arms in readiness to act at a moment's warning; and I know it will be gratifying to your feelings to hear that this band of brave Kentuckians would have done their duty if fighting had become necessary. But the excellent management of Col. Dodge upon this occasion superseeded the necessity, and terminated the affair honorably to himself and to his command, as well as advantageous to his country. The gratitude of the Kiways was unbounded when Col. Dodge gave up to her nation our Kiway prisoner. Her uncle, who was a chief, made a most animated address to his people upon the occasion; he told them that the man who had travelled so far to restore to them their lost daughter must be a very great and a very good man; and that he longed to embrace him with the arms of friendship and love. Twenty men of the different tribes, most of whom are great men among their nations, are now with us. They are astonished and delighted at all they see and hear, and are much gratified at the presents we have given them. Col. Dodge is I believe anxious to send them to the Hermitage to see General Jackson, but the Indians themselves would rather return home at present to display the presents they have already received, and visit us upon another occasion with more of their people. Although there has been no blood shed upon this campaign, I look upon its termination as adding in a high degree to the military fame of Col. Dodge, who displayed a degree of perseverance in marching us without food into an enemies' country to their very villages, and obtaining from them a supply of provisions to last us to the buffalo country; forming with them treaties of peace and friendship, and obtaining from them one of our people, whom they had in bondage, and supporting that part of his regiment which was under his immediate command without any provisions from government for near sixty days, and that too in an enemies' country, upon their own resources and her hunters.

In addition to all this, he has visited tribes of Indians who have never before been overtaken by any armed force whatever, although often pursued, and has brought their principal men with him to observe civilized society, and explored a

country within our own limits possessing a great many advantages, which has not been laid down on our maps, and about which very little has hitherto been known; and all this has been done with less than two hundred and fifty troops. If ever I felt like a soldier, it was when I saw this band undismayed as it was, surrounded by such a prodigious armed force as that which surrounded it on the day Col. Dodge held the council with the Kiways, Camanches and Wacos. The stream upon which the village is situated, is a large branch of Red River, the water of which is as safe as the sea, and the cliff near its banks contains mountains of salt rock which can be used without any preparation whatever.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scrawl, and believe me to be, with great respect, Yours truly,  
To Col. R. M. Johnson.

## TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Convention for the formation of a new state constitution have completed their labors and adjourned. The following synopsis of the new constitution is copied from the National Intelligencer.

The first election under this instrument is to take effect on the first Thursday in August 1835, and on the same day every second year. An enumeration of qualified voters is to be made once in ten years, commencing in 1841, and an apportionment of representation made thereon—the House of Representatives not to exceed 75 members, until the population of the state shall exceed a million and a half; and after that not to exceed 99, but any county having two thirds of the requisite ratio of population shall be entitled to one representative. The Senate not to exceed one third the number of representatives, and to be chosen by apportionment according to the number of qualified voters. Counties forming senatorial districts to adjoin, and no county to be divided. The elections to take place once in two years, and the General Assembly to meet on the first Monday in October after the election. Members of Assembly, for the present, to receive for their services four dollars a day, and four dollars for every twenty-five miles travelling. All property (including bank stock) to be taxed on an uniform valuation. The General Assembly to have no power to emancipate slaves but by consent of their owners. The governor is chosen by the people, to hold his office two years, and be eligible to office six years out of eight. The secretary of state to be chosen by joint ballot for four years. Every free white citizen of the United States of 21 years of age, who has been a resident of his county six months, is a qualified voter; and free men of color now in the state, who are admitted as competent witnesses in a court of justice, are entitled to the right of suffrage. Free men of color to be exempt from poll tax and military duty in time of peace. The Supreme Court to consist of three judges, to be elected for the term of twelve years—the judges of the inferior Courts to be elected for eight years. Attorneys of the state to be elected for six years. Both judges and attorneys may be removed from office by impeachment, or by a concurrent vote of the General Assembly. All judges to receive a stated compensation unalterable during their term of office. All military officers, except the staff officers of the governor and commanding officers of brigades and regiments, are to be elected by persons subject to military duty—the officers excepted are to be chosen by the heads of the respective staffs. No citizen to be compelled to bear arms, if he shall pay an equivalent, to be ascertained by law; and the legislature may exempt certain religious denominations from bearing arms at private and public musters. Imprisonment for debt is not to be allowed, if property be given up, without strong presumption of fraud. Ministers of the gospel are exempted from a seat in the legislature. Any man who shall fight a duel, bear, accept, or send a challenge, is to be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit. Members are to take an oath of office, and to swear that they have offered no inducements to their constituents to vote for them, either by gifts of money, meat, or drink, directly or indirectly.

A provision in this constitution provides for its amendment once in six years, without calling a convention, through the joint action of the General Assembly and the qualified voters of the state. The constitution is to be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, by vote, on the first Thursday and Friday of March next. The new constitution was adopted with remarkable unanimity by the convention, and there appears to be no reasonable doubt of its adoption by the people.

## MICHIGAN.

The legislative council of the territory of Michigan adjourned on the 7th ultimo, after a brief session of seven days. They passed a law to provide for taking the census of the territory east and west of Lake Michigan, preparatory to the call of a convention to form a state constitution, and the election of a representative and senators to the Congress of the United States. The census is to be completed by the second Monday of November, and the returns to be immediately made after the completion of the enumeration.

of the inhabitants. Acts were passed extending the laws of Michigan to the country west of the Mississippi, and organizing counties in that country, as well as a new county east of the river. They also unanimously adopted resolutions in declaration of the right of the people of Michigan to the protection and privileges of a permanent state government, as soon as they ascertain that they have a population of sixty thousand souls—declaratory of their just and lawful claim to the boundaries established in the ordinance of 1787, and the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of that ordinance, and calling upon the state of Virginia to require from the government of the United States a faithful observance of the provisions contained in the ordinance and the act ceding to the Union the territory north west of the river Ohio. So it seems that Michigan has determined to become a state. Success to her. Pam. Int.

New York Court of Sessions, September 8.—Among the culprits sentenced this day, was Charles Ziss, a young man who is heir apparent to a property of \$600,000 from an aged mother on Long Island, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for obtaining goods under false pretences. He is an old offender, and his numerous thefts and frauds, without apparent inducement, would almost lead to the belief that he is an individual of the class whose organ of acquisitiveness is developed to such a degree as almost to divest the stealing propensity of its moral enormity. Such a person, however, if he cannot be reclaimed, ought at least to be placed in a situation where he can no longer prey upon the community.

Gambling.—The Richmond Compiler states that its efforts to expel gamblers from that city have lost it nearly \$2000. It appears that there are in the city fourteen large gambling establishments, connected with which are upwards of eighty persons. These eighty individuals are men of expensive habits, disbursing large sums to hotel keepers, grocers, wine merchants, and traders of every description, whom they threaten with the withdrawal of their patronage if they continue to subscribe for the Compiler. The Compiler avows its determination, however, to carry on the war against them with redoubled vigor, "perish what may."

## Late from Europe.

The packet ship Napoleon, arrived at New York from Liverpool, by which the editors of the Courier have received London and Liverpool papers to the 23d August.

Though several days later than previous accounts, the papers furnish but little intelligence of interest.

The demand for money in the London market had increased, and the Bank had given notice that it should require an advanced rate of interest.

The Queen of England had returned to London, from a visit on the continent.

From France we have nothing but the speech of Louis Philippe in reply to the address of the Chambers, and the prorogation of those bodies till the month of December.

The accounts from the north of Spain as to the state of the war there, are quite of a contradictory nature. On the whole it would seem, however, that the Queen's general, Rodil, was in pursuit of Don Carlos, and that the latter was afraid to measure strength with him. Some letters from the capital speak of the state of the public mind in Old Castile in desponding terms.

An important document has been laid before the Cortes of Spain in relation to the foreign relations of that country. It will be seen that the treaty of indemnification with this country is spoken of as definitively settled. The allusion to the former Spanish colonies on this continent, though conveying nothing of a decided character, still evidently points at a reconciliation.

The cholera was raging with great violence at Algeiras. It had received a check in Cadiz. The Governor of Gibraltar announced by proclamation on the 7th August, that it had totally ceased there.

Don Pedro and his daughter had returned to Lisbon from their journey to Oporto, and measures preparatory to the session of a legislative body in Lisbon were in progress. Great dissatisfaction prevailed among the British troops in the Portuguese service in consequence of large arrears of pay, it is said, being due to them. Some accounts say that arrangements were making to send them back to England.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.—Tula, one of the largest, handsomest, and most populous Russian provincial capitals, was desolated on the 11th of July, by a dreadful conflagration. Nine churches, 67 private buildings, and numerous manufactories, markets and magazines were reduced to ashes. Many thousands of inhabitants have lost all their property. The Emperor has given 190,000 rubles to relieve their wants.

A great work is about to be commenced, namely a plan for securing the waters of the Nile so as to render them available for the irrigation of the land. It is to be levied for the purpose forty thousand men will be employed in the undertaking.



# WILSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 8.

Among our advertisements to-day will be found proposals by Mr. Waldie for publishing a "COMPANION" to that valuable literary work the "CIRCULATING LIBRARY." The great regularity with which the Library has been issued, and the very valuable matter which it has furnished to the public, has given to it a character above all similar works in this country, and procured for it an extensive circulation. The very satisfactory manner in which the "Library" has been conducted, gives ample assurance that the "Companion" will also deserve the patronage of the public.

A correspondent observes, that he has lately seen many wagons returning from Fayetteville with broken down horses, and that so had been the roads that in some cases it had been found necessary to leave a part of the load on the way. This being the case, he suggests that our members of Assembly elect should themselves make a trial of the roads before the commencement of the next session. He thinks that, after experiencing the difficulties of going and returning, with a heavy load and a grassed team, they would no longer hesitate as to the necessity of commencing a rail road forthwith, and in order to accomplish it he is willing that the state should take two fifths of the stock.

We are glad that we have it in our power to say, that all the members elect for this county, have unequivocally expressed themselves in favor of immediately commencing a rail road from Beaufort to Raleigh, and of adopting the Virginia system of making an appropriation out of the funds of the state for two fifths of the stock. In this county there is no longer any hesitation in this matter, either on the part of the people or their representatives. If in other counties a similar spirit prevails, we trust that at the approaching session of the legislature a wise system of internal improvement will be adopted, and prosecuted with energy and perseverance, which shall wipe from our state the reproach which has so long stigmatized her as the Rip Van Winkle of the South.

## Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road.

A meeting of the subscribers to this Rail Road, at the court-house in Warren, on the Monday of October Superior Court, at 3 o'clock, P. M. is requested, to take into consideration the state of the subscription, by A. SUBSCRIBER.

[The above notice is from the last Warren Reporter. We presume the object of the meeting is to close the concern for ever. Thus has the bubble burst. We must confess we were completely taken in by the warmth with which every body advocated the Rail Road—we thought the people were in earnest, but it seems they were only joking. When the "wind work" only was required, every man, woman and boy was eager to lay hold of the bellows—but when the chink was wanted, there were a great many more "gripes" than dollars. Hurra! for old Rip.

Oxford Examiner.

[There appears to have been a real backing out among the Warren and Halifax rail road men. At the Convention in this place they spoke largely on the subject, if a charter could be obtained, funds would be abundant, and the rail road would immediately be extended to Oxford. The up-country delegates advocated the two fifth principle, alleging that we were too poor to undertake such an enterprise without the aid of the state. This proposition the Roanoke men indignantly rejected; with pockets full of money, they sought not the aid of the state; indeed they would not accept of it; if the state took any portion of the stock they would have nothing to do with it. Give us a charter without any appropriation of money, and the rail road shall be built. Well, the Legislature took them at their word, and granted a charter, refusing to appropriate money even to pay the expenses of engineers to survey the route. But the Legislature at the same time granted a charter for a State Bank, and as that stock afforded a more sure prospect of gain, the rail road was forgot. Hence the profound silence which has since rested upon the subject, and the disappointment which has elicited from the editor of the Examiner the exclamation of "Hurra! for old Rip!"

EDIT. RECORDER.

Horace Binney, at present a representative in Congress from the city of Philadelphia, declines a re-election. Joseph R. Ingersoll has been nominated by the Whig party as his successor.

**The Weather.**—During the past week we have had a succession of rainy days. Our river has risen more than 40 feet. We hear that many of the water courses east of this are unusually full, so much so that travelling is almost impracticable. N. C. Journal.

**The Cotton Crops.**—Owing to the late rains we are sorry to learn that the Cotton Crops will be short. The rot has already done great damage; scarcely half an ordinary crop will be made. Ib.

Washington City, Sept. 24.

We understand that all the members of the committee of the House of Representatives on the Post Office business have reached this city. The committee consists of Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Whitley, of Ohio, Mr. Everett, of Vermont, Mr. Boardley, of New York, Mr. Watnough, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, and Mr. Stoddert, of Maryland. Nat. Intel.

**Another Freshet.**—The large quantity of water which fell last week, rendered the streams in this vicinity, for several days past, almost impassable for carriages of every description. It was found impossible to cross many of the water courses with the stages; and consequently the arrival of the mails at this place during the time was very irregular. Raleigh Star.

**Cholera.**—The report of the board of health of Savannah of the 24th of September states, that no case of Cholera had appeared in that place for three successive days, and only one in the last six. The disease had assumed a milder form on the plantations; but on some plantations it had been known to subside, and even disappear for a few days altogether, and then return with increased violence. Between six and seven hundred had already fallen victims to it on about fifteen plantations. Not more than five or six cases had occurred at Augusta.

In New York, the disease has so far subsided, that the board of health has discontinued its reports. The last mentioned only five deaths.

The bill of mortality in New York for the week ending on the 27th ult. announces 215 deaths, of which 68 were by cholera.

Letters from Savannah state, that in consequence of the sickness among the negroes on the rice plantations, several of the planters, in order to save the lives of the slaves, had removed them to healthy positions in the pines; after setting fire to the growing rice, which, it is said, is injurious to the soil if left to perish upon it. The abandonment of the cultivation of this article, added to the destruction of a great quantity by the storm on the 4th inst. it is thought will occasion a scarcity in this important product.

The Mayor of Quebec recently stated at a public meeting, that the Cholera had carried off from fourteen to fifteen hundred residents of that city during the present year.

## DREADFUL MASSACRE OF AN AMERICAN CREW.

News has been received at Salem, by the owners of the brig Charles Doggett, from Captain Bacheller, dated at Manila, April 7th, in which he gives the melancholy intelligence of his crew, fourteen in number, having been attacked at the Fejee Islands, in September, by the natives, while employed on shore, and nine of their number killed, viz:—Charles Shipman, 1st officer, Benjamin W. Barton, Ichabod Smith, William Horn, and an Otaheitan seaman. The other four had been left by other vessels that had visited the islands, and at the time of the attack were all in the employ of Captain B. Those who escaped were all wounded: among them was Mr. James Magoon, of Salem, not badly. After an absence of 10 or 15 days, Captain B. returned to the place, when the natives restored the bodies of his deceased men. On his passage to Manila, Captain B. touched at the Pellew Islands, and was there attacked by several hundred natives, whom he beat off without any loss on his part, except a Sandwich Island boy. The second officer was thrown overboard in the skirmish, but was fortunately saved.

**Robbery.**—Two young men were arrested in Washington City, and one in Georgetown, on the 6th ultimo, charged with breaking into the residence of the Portuguese minister, and plundering it of several valuable articles. The property is recovered and the parties fully committed for trial. The young men are respectfully connected, which very much aggravates their guilt.

William Swartwout, Postmaster at Kendall Hollow, in the county of Steuben, N. Y. has decamped, taking with him another man's wife, and leaving his own with eight children to take care of themselves.

**Virginia two Centuries ago.**—The colonization of Virginia was commenced at Jamestown in May, 1607, by a company of 100 persons. In four months the 100 dwindled to 50, and soon after to 38. In 1609 the colony had been increased by successive reinforcements to 500 souls. Six months afterwards it had dwindled to 60. In 1611 the population had increased again to 200. In 1622, when the number of settlers had become still greater, 347 men, women and children were destroyed by the Indians. In 1624, to use the words of Chief Justice Marshall, "about £150,000 sterling had been expended in planting the colony, and more than 9,000 persons had been sent from Europe to people it; and yet at the end of seventeen years, the population was reduced to 1,800 persons."

A great discovery in Chemistry, has lately been made by Dr. Reichenback, of Germany; he having succeeded in extracting from tar and smoke a hitherto unknown substance, which he calls Kreosot, (flesh preserver.) This substance possesses the property of resisting putrefaction, in a most eminent degree, and when diluted with water, fresh slaughtered meat, after having been immersed in it for a few minutes, may be kept in the open air and in the hottest weather, for any length of time, without becoming in the least affected. This fact led several

eminent physicians to experiment with it, in the treatment of human diseases, applying it both internally and externally, in which they have been crowned with the most striking success. People afflicted with the horrid disease of Cancer, after having been despaired of by the most skillful physicians, have been completely cured by Kreosot. For wounds and sores in general it has been found the best remedy known; and is particularly recommended in surgical operations, as it prevents inflammation, and stops the most excessive bleeding almost instantly. Phila. U. S. Gazette.

From the Salem Reporter.

**Singular Phenomenon.**—About the latter end of July last, on a very rainy day, a singular occurrence was experienced in the vicinity of this place, (Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C.) On the acclivity of a considerable mountain, (a spur of the Phoenix,) about 50 yards from a creek of the same name, which washes the foot of the hill, a discharge of water from the clouds struck the surface of the mountain and swept every thing in its way to the creek. The whole surface, including large trees and every rock that could be moved, was swept from the solid rock foundation of the mountain, and hurled in a confused mass into the creek below. A few days after the occurrence, the place was visited by some scientific gentlemen, who happened at that time to sojourn here, and they came to the conclusion that it was what naturalists call a "water spout," some of which writers on such phenomena describe as descending from the clouds to the earth, as well as those familiarly known to seamen ascending from the surface of the ocean to the clouds. On hearing the strange story related, the writer of this supposed that the water had issued from the bowels of the mountain, but on a strict examination no indications are found to strengthen that belief; on the contrary every indication is in favor of the opinion that the water descended from the clouds; in truth there can be no doubt of the fact. The causes that produced such an effect are not unworthy the research of natural philosophy. No contemplative mind can witness the scene now presented at the spot without amazement. Lofly oaks of two feet in diameter, rocks of perhaps two tons weight, dashed promiscuously from the surface of the hill into the creek below, while the trees left standing on each side of the track of the moving mass, show that the water and rubbish passing them rose to the height of from 15 to 20 feet.

It is said by the native mountaineers, that such things have several times occurred within the last 30 or 40 years. They call it "a cloud falling," i. e. they say "here a cloud fell," or "here a cloud broke."

A gentleman who passed the scene above mentioned, a few minutes after the occurrence, says that for some distance from the place he discovered a strong stench of sulphur.

**Effects of Intoxication.**—On Sunday night last, as we are informed by the Long Island Farmer, a man named Coe came to his death in the following manner, at Jamaica South. Being intoxicated he attempted to support himself by leaning over a picket fence, when resting his head between two pickets, and his strength failing him, in that situation he strangled and died.

## MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

The Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science, edited by Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D. professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hagan M. D. Washington City, published by Duff Green.

### CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No. 36. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by arsenious acid, with dissection; case of hypospadias, by Baron Du-puytren; a general bill of the burials within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Brodie on diseases of the joints, concluded.

No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use of sulphur baths in the treatment of chorea; Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of sulphurous acid gas; case of epispadias; Belladonna in obstruction from biliary calculus; Philip on minute doses of mercury.

No. 38. Observations on the theory of respiration; "observations upon ulceration of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis," read by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirurgical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by labor; fungus of the bladder; Lithonitric instruments; Dr. Hannah's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation of the intestines; scarlatina simulating Rubella at its commencement; general Ramollissement of the whole cerebral mass; altered state of the left lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal; two cases of chronic angina tonsillaris, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonial powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictorum successfully treated by sulphate of morphia in large doses; amputation of the penis by a new process; varicose veins, successfully treated

by the application of caustic issues; Philip on minute doses of mercury concluded; Blundell's principles and practice of obstetrics, commenced.

No. 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent ophthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gastritis, by William Stokes, M. D. Blundell's midwifery, continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers. Independent of the matter of the Register, embracing the current improvements in medical science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works: Sir Charles Bell on the nerves; with nine illustrative engravings. Macintosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Brien on Deafness. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Blake on Delirium Tremens. Brodie's Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints. Philip on the Influence of minute doses of Mercury. Blundell's Principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery, with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the book store. One year's subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, is ten dollars.

The great advantage which this work affords to medical students attending lectures, and physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors, must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

## DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday night last, JEREMY WARREN, son of Mr. Charles S. Warren, aged about 3 years.

In this county, on the 3d instant, Mrs. MARRIS, consort of Mr. William Marris, in the 43d year of her age, after a painful struggle of six or seven weeks, during which she bore her affliction with much patience and christian fortitude, and fell asleep in Jesus without a struggle. Mrs. Marris, for a long time before her death, expressed no desire to stay here, only for the comfort and support of her family, and often expressed a wish for the arrival of the happy hour which should land her soul in the Paradise of God. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." She has left a husband and eleven children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Marris lived as she died, much respected and lamented by all who knew her. Communicated.

## SIAMESE TWINS.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity are informed that the UNITED TWIN BROTHERS will pass through Hillsborough on their way South. They will be happy to see company

On Tuesday, Oct. 14th, From 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the large room in Mr. Anderson's building, opposite the Farmer's Hotel.

The Twins will be at Chapel Hill on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 15th and 16th. October 6. 42-1w

## NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed my SADDLE BAGS, will please return them, as I am in want of them.

ALLEN PARKS. 42-

October 5.

## NOTICE!

THE subscriber is preparing to put in operation an additional quantity of machinery, and while he is doing this, his factory must necessarily stop for two or three weeks. But when the work is completed, he will be able to make double the quantity of yarn heretofore made in the same length of time.

When the process of putting up is completed, and the machinery again put into operation, the public shall have due notice thereof. This piece of information is given to prevent disappointment to those who might otherwise send for yarn from a distance.

He would also embrace the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to his friends and the public generally, for the deep and lively interest they appear to take in the success of his establishment. They may be assured that every exertion will be used to render this factory worthy of increasing patronage.

HENRY HUMPHREYS. Greensborough, Sept. 23. 42-

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

## COMPANION

TO

## WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

BEFORE the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his grateful acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quaterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books, opus, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest

contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal" and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too will be an advantage over monthlies and quaterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the "Library"—each number containing sixteen pages, thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the "Library" at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the "Library" itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a single subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number, payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the above important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a companion with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the literature of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be only one dollar and ninety-five cents divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for one hundred miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form, would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscriptions to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

While there are so many reprints of the British magazines and reviews, in various shapes and at different prices, flourishing for a day and then given up,\* we should feel reluctant to enter upon the proposed undertaking, were we not convinced that every individual English journal contains much irrelevant matter of no value in America, and that cheap as they seemingly are, the same amount of printing can be furnished at infinitely less cost in the Library form.

It is not, however, intended to make the "Companion" a mere reprint of anything, and every thing that first comes to hand. The magazines and literary publications of England vary in their quality at different times, as they may happen to be struggling into existence or falling into decay, or as they are more or less fortunate in their contributors. From the whole mass, as well as from the never-failing sources of new English and American books a careful selection will be made; it is anticipated, however, that "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal," and other publications of that class, now almost entirely neglected in reprints, will afford our readers much amusement. Each number shall contain a carefully selected tale, suitable for reading aloud in a family circle. The work will be perfectly universal in its principles; not a single passage will be admitted by which any individual or body could be considered as injured, whether in respect to religious, political, or simply moral feeling, so that no shock may be given to a system so promising of ultimate advantage, in the cultivation and improvement of the national mind. The grand leading principle by which the "Companion" will be actuated, will be to take advantage of the universal appetite for instructive reading which at present exists. To supply to that appetite food of the best kind, and in such form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every polite family in the United States, who shall thus have it in their power to possess a meal of healthful, useful, and agreeable mental instruction; may every schoolboy, who will lay up seven or eight cents a week, will be able to purchase with his pocket-money, something permanently useful—something calculated to influence his fate through life—instead of the trash upon which the grown children of the present day were wont to expend it. A column for boys and girls, which shall always be sought with avidity, will be crowded into each number, and popular information on science will not be neglected; with such views the "Companion" will throw itself on the good sense of the community for support.

Editors who insert their notices conspicuously, will be entitled to a free exchange for one year.

Those who reside near the Agents of the "Library" are requested to signify their intentions with regard to the "Companion." Agents will confer a favor by informing the proprietor, at as early a date as possible, of the number of patrons of the "Library" who determine to subscribe. The arrangements will be made to print only an edition of such a number as will probably meet with a ready sale.

\* The Boston reprints of Blackwood and the New Monthly, lately discontinued, are a recent instance in point. October 6.





## THE RAINBOW.

BY FELECIA HEMANS.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be a token of a covenant between me and the earth." GEN. ix. 13.

Soft falls the mild reviving shower  
From summer's changeable skies,  
And rain drops bend each trembling flower,  
They tinge with richer dyes.

Soon shall their genial influence call  
A thousand buds to day,  
Which, wanting but that balmy fall,  
In hidden beauty lay.

Now fall many a blossom's bell  
With fragrance fills the shade;  
And verdure clothes each grassy dell,  
In brighter tints array'd.

But mark! what arch of radiant hue  
From heaven to earth is bow'd!  
Haste! ere it vanish, haste to view  
The rainbow in the cloud!

How bright its glory! there behold  
The emerald's verdant rays;  
The topaz blends its hue of gold  
With the deep ruby's blaze.

Yet not alone to charm thy sight  
Was given the vision fair;  
Gaze on that arch of color'd light,  
And read God's mercy there.

It tells us that the mighty deep,  
Fast by the Eternal chain'd,  
No more o'er earth's domain shall sweep,  
Awful and unconstrain'd.

It tells that seasons, heat and cold,  
Fix'd by his sovereign will,  
Shall, in their course, bid man behold  
Seed time and harvest still.

That still the flow'rs shall deck the field,  
When vernal zephyrs blow;  
That still the vine its fruit shall yield  
When autumn sunbeams glow.

Then, child of that fair earth! which yet  
Smiles with each charm enow'd,  
Bless thou his name, whose mercy set  
The rainbow in the cloud!

## The Dissenting Minister.

BY MRS. MITFORD.

(Concluded.)

Who shall describe Jane's desolation during the long and dreary winter that succeeded their separation? That her secret was known, or strongly suspected, appeared to her certain; and she more than guessed that her father's forbearance in not putting into words the griefed displeasure which he evidently felt, was owing to the kind, but crabbed old bachelor, Mr. Fenton, whose conduct towards herself, or rather whose opinion of her powers appeared to have undergone a considerable change, and who, giving her credit for strength of mind, seemed chiefly bent on spurring her to exert that strength of mind to the utmost. He gave proof of that knowledge of human nature which the dissenting ministers so frequently possess, by seeking to turn her thoughts into a different channel, and by bringing her Milton and Cowper, and supplying her with English books of history and theology together with the lives of many pious and eminent men of his own persuasion, succeeded not only in leading her into an interesting and profitable course of reading, but in beguiling her into an unexpected frankness of discussion on the subject of her new studies.

In these discussions he soon found the talent of the young person whom he had so long undervalued; and constant to his contempt for the sex, (a heresy from which a man who has fallen into seldom recovers,) began to consider her as a splendid exception to the general inanity of woman, a good opinion which received further confirmation from her devoted attention to her father, who was seized with a lingering illness about a twelvemonth after the departure of Victor, of which he finally died, after languishing for nearly two years, kept alive only by the tender and incessant cares of his daughter, and the sympathising visits of his friend.

On opening the will, his beloved daughter, Jane, was found sole heiress to a fortune of £70,000; unless she should intermarry with a soldier, a papist, or a foreigner, in which case the entire property was bequeathed unreservedly to the Rev. Samuel Fenton, to be disposed of by him according to his sole will and pleasure.

Miss Lanham was less affected by this clause than might have been expected. Three years had now elapsed from the period of separation; and she had been so well obeyed, as never to have received one line from Victor d'Auberval. She feared that he was dead; she tried to hope that he was unfaithful; and the tremendous number of officers that had fallen in Napoleon's last battles rendered the former by far the most probable catastrophe; even if he had not previously fallen, the Russian campaign threatened extermination to the French army, and poor Jane, in whose bosom hope had long lain dormant, hardly regarded this fresh obstacle to her unhappy love. She felt that there was a widowed heart, and that

her future comfort must be sought in the calm pleasures of literature, and in contributing all she could to the happiness of others.

Attached to Belford by long habit, and by the recollection of past happiness and past sorrows, she continued in her old dwelling, making little other alteration in her way of life, than that of adding two or three servants to her establishment, and offering a home to her mother's sister, the aunt to whose intervention she owed the doubtful good of that proficiency in French which had introduced her to Victor, and whom unforeseen events had now reduced to absolute poverty.

In her she found an intelligent and cultivated companion, and in her society and that of Mr. Fenton, and in the delight of a daily increasing library, her days passed calmly and pleasantly; when, in spite of her resolutions, her serenity was disturbed by the victories of the Allies, the fall of Napoleon, the capture of Paris, and the peace of Europe. Was Victor dead or alive? Faithless or constant? Would he seek her? and seeking her, what would be his disappointment at the clause that parted them forever? Ought she to remain in Belford? Was there no way of ascertaining his fate?

She was resolving these questions for the hundredth time, when a knock was heard at the door, and the servant announced Colonel d'Auberval.

There is no describing such meetings. After sketching rapidly his fortunes since they had parted; how he disobeyed her by writing, and how he had since found that his letters had miscarried; and after brief assurances that in his eyes she was more than ever charming, had gained added grace, expression and intelligence, Jane began to communicate to him at first with much agitation, afterwards with collected calmness, the clause in the will, by which she forfeited all her property in marrying him.

"Is it not cruel," added she, "to have lost the power of enriching him whom I love?"

"You do love me then, still?" exclaimed Victor. "Blessings on you for that word! You are still constant!"

"Constant! Oh, if you could have seen my heart during these three long, long years! If you could have imagined how the thought of you mingled with every recollection, every feeling, every hope! But to bring you a penniless wife, Victor—for even the interest of this money since my father's death, which might have been a little portion, I have settled upon my poor aunt—to take advantage of your generosity, and burden you with a dowerless wife, never handsome, no longer young, inferior to you in every way—ought I to do so? Would it be just? Would it be right? Answer me, Victor!"

"Rather tell me, would it be just and right to deprive you of the splendid fortune you would use so well? Would you, for my sake, for love, and for competence, forego the wealth which is your own?"

"Would I? Oh, how can you ask?" "Will you, then, my own Jane? Say yes, dearest, and never will we think of this money again. I have a mother worthy to be yours—a mother who will love and value you as you deserve to be loved; and an estate with a small chateau at the foot of the Pyrenees, beautiful enough to make an emperor forget his throne. Share it with me, and we shall be happier in that peaceful retirement than ever monarch was or can be! You love the country. You have lost none of the simplicity which belonged to you, alike from taste and habit. You will not miss these riches."

"Oh, no! no!" "And you will be mine, dearest and faithfullest! Mine, heart and hand? Say yes, mine own Jane!"

And Jane did whisper, between smiles and tears, that "yes," which her faithful lover was never weary of hearing; and in a shorter time than it takes to tell it, all details of the marriage were settled.

In the evening, Mr. Fenton, whom Miss Lanham had invited to tea, arrived; and in a few simple words, Jane introduced Col. d'Auberval, explained their mutual situation, and declared her resolution of relinquishing immediately the fortune which, by her father's will, would be triply forfeited by her union, with a soldier, a foreigner, and a Catholic.

"And your religion?" inquired Mr. Fenton, somewhat sternly.

"Shall ever be sacred in my eyes," replied Victor, solemnly. "My own excellent mother is herself a Protestant and a Calvinist. There is a clergyman of that persuasion at Bayonne. She shall find every facility for the exercise of her own mode of worship. I should love her less if I thought her capable of change."

"Well, but this money—are you sure young man, that you yourself will not regret marrying a portionless wife?" "Quite sure. I knew nothing of her fortune. It was a portionless wife that I came hither to seek."

"And you, Jane? Can you abandon this wealth which, properly used, comprises in itself the blessed power of doing good, of relieving misery, of conferring happiness? Can you leave your home, your country, and your friends?"

"Oh, Mr. Fenton!" replied Jane, "I shall regret none but you. His home will be my home, his country my country. My dear aunt will, I hope, accompany us. I shall leave nothing that I love but you, my second father. And

for this fortune which, used as it should be used, is indeed a blessing—do I not leave it in your hands? And am I not sure that with you it will be a fund for relieving misery and conferring happiness? I feel that if, at this moment, he whom I have lost could see into my heart, he would approve my resolution, and would bless the man who had shown such disinterested affection for his child."

"In his name and my own, I bless you, my children," rejoined Mr. Fenton; "and as his act and my own, do I restore to you the forfeited money. No refusals, young man! No arguments! No thanks! It is yours and yours only. Listen to me, Jane. This will, for which any one less generous and disinterested than yourself would have hated me, was made, as you must have suspected, under my direction. I had known from your friend, the hostess of the Red Lion, of your mutual attachment; and was on the point of putting a stop to your interviews, when an exchange, unexpected by all parties, removed M. d'Auberval from Belford. After your separation, it would have been inflicting needless misery to have reproached you with an intercourse which we had every reason to believe completely at an end. I prevailed on my good friend to conceal his knowledge of the engagement, and tried all I could to turn your thoughts into a different channel. By these means I became gradually acquainted with your firmness and strength of mind, your ardor and your sensibility; and having made minute and searching inquiries into the character of your lover, I began to think, little as an old bachelor is supposed to know of those matters, that an attachment between two such persons was likely to be an attachment for life; and I prevailed on Mr. Lanham to add to his will the clause that you have seen, that we might prove the disinterestedness as well as the constancy of the lovers. Both are proved," continued the good old man, a smile of the purest benevolence softening his rugged features, "both are proved to my entire satisfaction; and soldier, Frenchman, and Papist though he be—the sooner I join your hands and get quit of this money, the better. Not a word my dear Jane, unless to fix the day. Surely you are not going to compliment me for doing my duty? I don't know how I shall part with her, though, well as you deserve her," continued he, turning to Col. d'Auberval, "you must bring her sometimes to Belford;" and, passing the back of his withered hand across his eye to brush off the unusual softness, the good dissenting minister walked out of the room.

## A Duel at St. Domingo.

Translated from Le Courier des Etats Unis, for the Times.

Some years previous to the negro insurrection at St. Domingo, aided and seconded by England, in hatred for the succours which France had supplied New England with during the war of independence, this fine French colony was at its summit of grandeur and prosperity. Culture and industry had amassed for it more gold than its mines could furnish to the avaricious Spaniards; this metal was in active circulation, and with it advanced luxury and the superfluities of pleasures. Beneath the burning sky of the tropic, passions naturally warm, become inflamed and ungovernable, when wealth which alone is able to generate them, comes and offers new inventives.

At the period of which I have to speak, 1788, the passion which predominated amongst the rich inhabitants of St. Domingo, was that of gaming. But those games where calculation or address equalized the chances of fortune could not suffice them for their love of play: there must needs be some of those games where chance would govern every combination of the mind, at those games where heaps of gold mount upon the table, where a throw of the dice would stagger a fortune, or in like manner accumulate an enormous sum. It was a dice in fact that the gamblers sought for feelings capable of stimulating their dull senses, and it was not unusual to see a whole plantation, a cargo of negroes, cast as a stake upon a fatal board. They would throw upon the table some dozen dice, mix them, and the player would pick up at hazard with his dice box three by which he would learn his fate.

Well, then, 1788 (trusting to my memory) there served in capacity of captain, in the regiment of Port-au-Prince, the son of a rich sugar merchant belonging to the colony. Captain Severy numbered twenty-five or six years, and in addition to being placed at the head of a large fortune, had, by inclination, embraced the military profession. None could rival his address at small sword, none surpass his dexterity at pistol; at once, brave even to rashness, he did not disabuse his fatal skill, and in general could make good sport of those who dared to measure with him; he was boasting even to insolence, had scarcely among his numerous duels received any scratches, and had already left a long track of blood in society. Still he possessed good qualities. Severy was more dreaded than beloved; for his frankness, his sense of right, could not restrain his fatal penchant for duelling. Is it necessary to add, that he was a gamester?

One evening, in a public house, a place of resort for the gamblers of Port-au-Prince, the inmates were amusing them-

selves at *gourdailler* till the society was sufficiently numerous to animate the play. In these gaming receptacles they style *gourdailler*, simply playing *guarides* (dollars), which was, in their slang phrase, throwing snow balls till the party arrived. An officer of the French marine, captain of a frigate, who had been residing for some time in their colony, entered at this moment into the gambling room. In passing a table where they were playing he gave a look, and perceived some pieces of money before the players.

"Who makes up the game?" cried a voice.

"I," replied the captain, (whose name has escaped me.) He then came and carelessly threw a dice, then turned away to a sideboard to finish the glass of lemonade; meanwhile, the gamblers continued the play.

"Commandant, you have won," exclaimed Severy, who was one of the players; pick up the stakes; and he pushed towards his fortunate adversary several heaps of gold.

At the sight of this immense sum, the French officer, who fancied but to have risked a few dollars, recoiled in amazement, then pushing back the tray of gold which was presented him; "I should believe myself wanting in delicacy, were I to appropriate that sum as having lawfully gained it. 'Tis but right to tell you, gentlemen, that in making up the game I thought to have risked but the moderate sum which I had perceived upon the table. I neither wish, nor ought to regard that gold as my own."

"Take it, Sir," says Captain Severy. "You have as much right to it as you would have had to pay, had you lost."

"You deceive yourself, if you imagine that I should not have believed my honor stained in refusing to acquit a debt which I had not contracted, and consequently I should stain it by appropriating a sum I had not gained."

"You would have paid, Mr. Commandant," returned Severy, elevating his voice and laying stress upon the words, "You would have paid. 'Tis I who tell you."

There was in the language, and still more in the Captain's tone, an idea of provocation which did not escape the marine officer. He likewise retorted in a bitter tone, and it was soon too late, when the friends of the two gamblers were willing to interfere, to prevent an awkward result. Each of the parties considered himself so grossly insulted that any medium to their respective wrongs became impossible, and a duel inevitable.

"Sir," says Severy to his opponent, "not wishing to have over you the advantage which every body knows my address at the sword and pistol would give me, I ought to offer you more equal terms. Let a loaded pistol be brought here immediately, a throw of the dice shall decide which of us shall blow out the brains of the other."

"Agreed!" A thrill of horror pervaded them all: some took themselves off, trembling, not wishing to be witness of the bloody drama that was in preparation; others animated with the feeling of brutal curiosity, formed a close circle around the gamblers, who seated in face of each other, and separated by a table four feet wide, were watching the preliminaries of the duel. Meantime a third person loaded the fatal weapon in presence of Severy and the French officer, a deadly silence reigned throughout the assembly, and the calm was unbroken save by some words devoid of spleen, exchanged between the adversaries, who alone appeared to have retained their *sang froid* during this tragical moment.

As soon as the pistol was ready, the parties took it and examined if all was right, then laying it down upon the table, where two hands full of dice were scattered, each took up three with his dice box.

It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

"'Tis good play, Commandant," spoke Severy, suspending his throw of the dice: "the chances are for you. Hear me; if the hazard favors you, as it seems to promise, no pity nor mercy for me, for here I declare, upon my honor, you need not expect it from me, should I have a finer play than you. I hold him a coward, the one of us two who shall spare the other."

"Play, sir, I don't stand in need of your impertinent advice to inform me what I have to do."

Severy, with an ironical smile on his lips tosses the three ivory cubes, which, after describing three slightly diverging rays, stop, and show fifteen at pair-royal. Immediately the circle widens, quitting the side of the French officer, who, finding himself alone in front of his enemy, in a measure favored, rises, and assumes the firm attitude of a brave man.

"Your life is my property, sir," says Severy, throwing down the dice box, and seizing the pistol; "recommend your soul to God."

"Well, sir, fire then," replies the commandant, laying his hand upon his heart; "fire! an honest man is at all times ready to die!"

He had not time to finish. The ball of Severy had shattered his skull, and dispersed his brains amongst the curious gazers, frozen with horror.

After this shocking duel, where, in general opinion, all blame was attached to Severy, that officer, already dreaded by his companions, impressed them still more with a strong feeling of repugnance. Assiduously avoided by every one of good repute, he returned to his fellow citizens, hate for hate—disdain for disdain; and when the insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, he joined the enemies' ranks, when he fought in command under orders of the English general, Maitland. There he showed proofs, more than once, not only of extreme bravery, but of great skill in stratagem. It was to him that the insurgents owe nearly all their success up to the last engagement near Tiburon, where he was killed by a ball in the side, at the moment when victory had declared for him.

**A COURTSHIP IN PUNS.**—A certain Mr. Parr, being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle whom he met at Harrogate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her. At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and, in the dread of losing her for ever, he resolved even there to make a desperate effort to pop the question. Fortune favored the attempt. It happened that opposite the gentleman there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of marmalade. "Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Parr, Miss Ann?" said the lover, with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese. "Tell me first," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting at the same time the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of Marr, my lad." "Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were mutually accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivocal, or discovered any thing in the transaction but common civility. The treaty thus opened, was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Parr.

**Negative Innocence.**—What's the matter, John?

I aint done nothing, father.

Well, what are you crying for, you lubber?

I was afraid you'd whip me.

What! whip you when you havn't done any thing?

Yes, sir.

Go into the house, you booby.

John went into the house, and his father went down to the farm. Very soon his father came back in a rage and laying a cowhide over the urchin's back, said, "did I not tell you, when I went away, to hoe that corn?"

Yes, sir—but you told me just now that you wouldn't whip me if I hadn't done nothing.

From the Green County (Alab.) Sentinel.

**Wonderful! most wonderful!! and then out of all whooping!!!**—We have heard of what we thought the matchless feats of strength, the bear hunts and panther fights of that *roarer* from the salt licks, Col. Crockett, who, it is said, can tote a steam boat and swallow a nigger with only his head buttered and his ears pined back; but we think Monsieur Pedro, the juggler, has laid the Colonel in the shade—he beats him all to smash. Hear him:

"Among other feats promised in his advertisement, he engages to dance on the tight rope on his head, and afterwards ascend a greased pole feet foremost, with a barrel of mackerel under each arm. He will then stand on his left leg and lift 3,400 lbs. of lead, throw the same 15 feet high, afterwards catch it in his mouth without any apparent inconvenience to himself. He will then stand on his hands and put his feet in the gallery. After which he will eat a barrel of raw potatoes, seven bushels of onions, three cabbages, a pound of copper spikes, three fathoms chain cable, a bale of cotton, three tierces of rice, one barrel of tar, and the steamboat George Washington. He will play with seven fiddles and clarionets at the same time, and give occasional blasts of the trumpet. He will swallow a keg of gunpowder, and allow the same to be ignited without receiving any injury from the explosion. He will then be rammed into a cannon, fired through the roof of the theatre, and light on the steeple of the Baptist church."

Nothing improves more than some people upon acquaintance; the most repulsive often become the most attractive—so much depends upon manners, and so little upon merit, upon the first introduction. The qualities that are shown at once, are generally only for show—those that are more valuable and more enduring, must be searched for and mined for, like the ore and the gems—they are never found upon the surface.

Sincerity of heart and integrity of life, are the great and indispensable ornaments of human nature.

An elegant writer says—Provide for the mind, as you would for the body, first necessities, then conveniences, then luxuries.